

Axis Name	Considered Nodes
ancestor	Any node along the path to the root
ancestor-or-self	Same, but including the current node
attribute	Consider only attribute nodes in the tree
child	Any node directly connected to the current node
descendant	Any node from the subtree rooted at the current node
descendant-or-self	Same, but including the current node
following	Any node with id greater than the current node
following-sibling	Any same-level node with id greater than the current node
parent	The direct predecessor of the current node
preceding	Any node with id lower than the current node
preceding-sibling	Any same-level node with id lower than the current node
self	The current node

Table 1

$n$	$a_i$	$b_{QHL}$	$s_{QHL}$	$t_f$
$n$	ancestor	$n$	ancestors	oc=XML- Element
$n$	ancestor- or-self	$n$	{ancestor s, base}	oc=XML- Element
$n$	attribute	$n$	onelevel	oc=XML- Attribute
$n$	child	$n$	onelevel	oc=XML- Element
$n$	descen- dant	$n$	subtree	oc=XML- Element
$n$	descen- dant-or- self	$n$	{subtree, base}	oc=XML- Element
$n$	following	$root(n)$	subtree	(&(oc=XML Element) ( order> order(n)) )
$n$	following -sibling	$parent(n)$	onelevel	(&(oc=XML Element) ( order> order(n)) )
$n$	parent	$n$	parent	oc=XMLele ment
$n$	preceding	$root(n)$	subtree	(&(oc=XML Element) ( order< order(n)) )
$n$	preceding -sibling	$parent(n)$	onelevel	(&(oc=XML Element) ( order< order(n)) )
$n$	self	$n$	base	oc=XMLele ment

**Table 2**

Table 3



Query	Nr. Result	DOM back-end	HLCaches
Patterns	Nodes		
/mondial/ country	260	0.69	0.05
/mondial// city	3047	217.67	11.23
/mondial/ country[@car _code='D']	1	6.36	2.31
/mondial// city[@is_cap ='yes']	230	276.56	17.05

Table 5

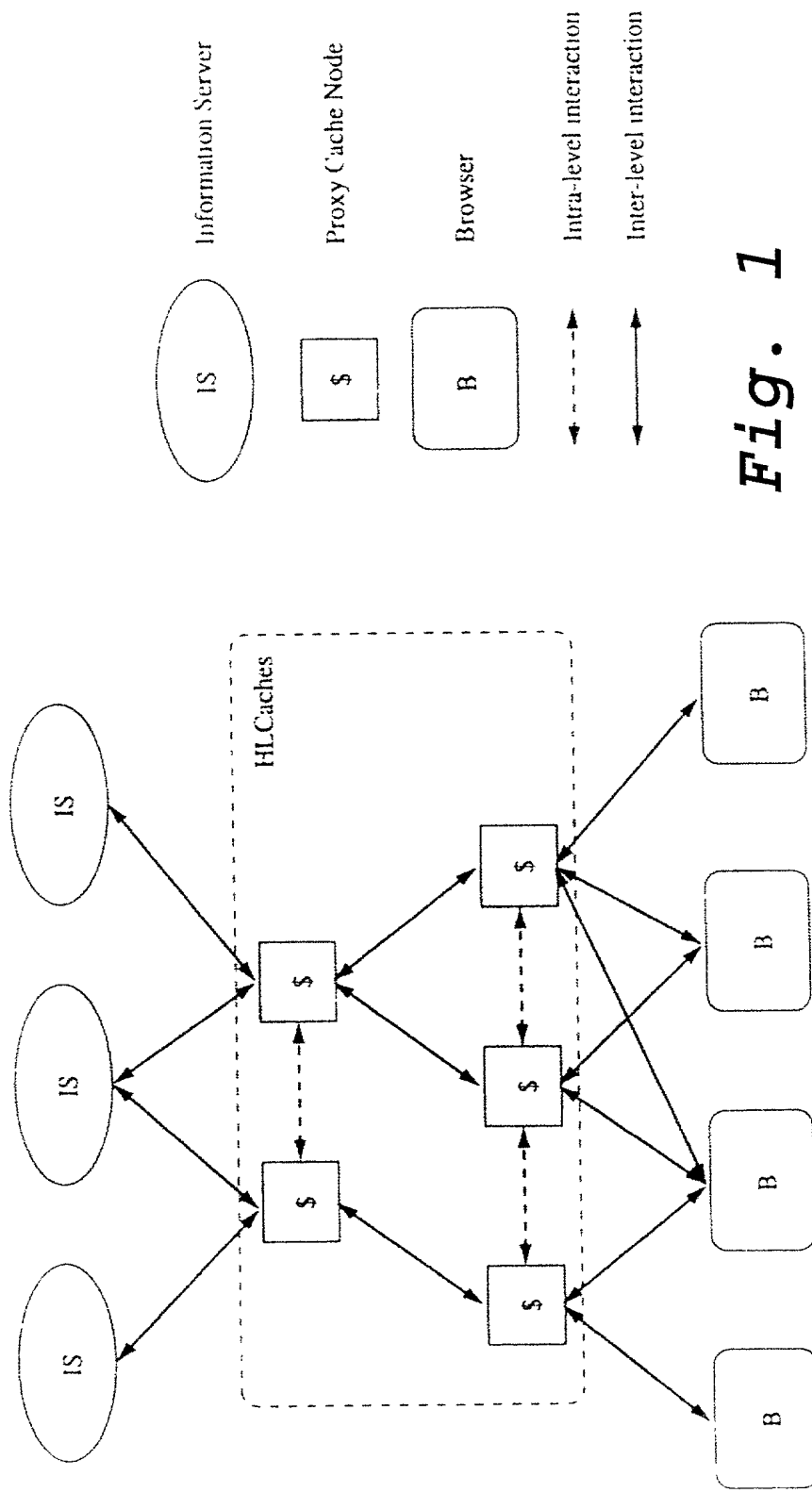
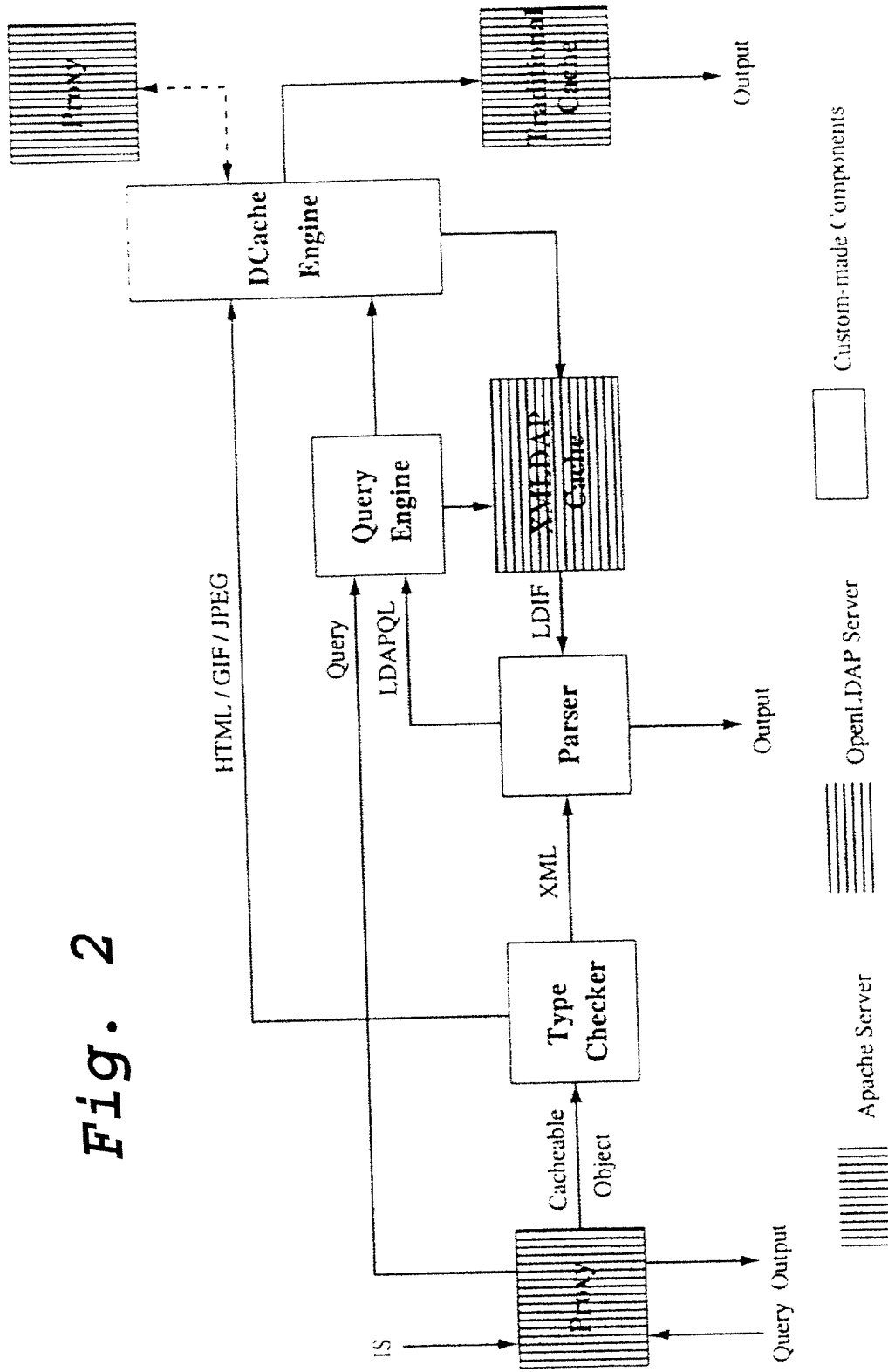


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



```

XMLNode OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {top}
    MUST CONTAIN {oc,oid,name}           // required attributes
    TYPE oc OBJECT-CLASS
    TYPE oid DN                          // dns formed by oids
    TYPE name STRING
}

XMLElement OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {XMLNode}
    MUST CONTAIN {order}                 // required attributes
    MAY CONTAIN {value}                 // allowed attributes
    TYPE order INTEGER
    TYPE value STRING
}

XMLAttribute OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF {XMLNode}
    MUST CONTAIN {value}                 // required attributes
    TYPE value DN, STRING
}

```

***Fig. 3***



Algorithm XML2LDAP ( D )

Let D be an XML document to processed from left to right  
/\* Initialize the current node to the top of the LDAP cache  
tree \*/

CurrentNode = "(cn=Cache,dc=top)"

while there is input i from D

/\* If an opening tag is found in the inventive input i \*/  
if i is

<tagName attrName<sub>0</sub>=attrValue<sub>0</sub>...attrName<sub>n</sub>=attrValue<sub>n</sub>>

NewNode = XMLElement(tagName)

link(CurrentNode, NewNode)

CurrentNode = NewNode

/\* Create the attributes and link them to the

new node \*/

for each attrName, attrValue pairs

NewAttribute = XMLAttribute(attrName,  
attrValue)

link(NewNode, NewAttribute)

/\* If a closing tag is found in the inventive  
input i \*/

if i is </tagName>

CurrentNode = Parent(CurrentNode)

/\* else, i is the content of the node \*/  
else

CurrentNode.value = i

***Fig. 4***



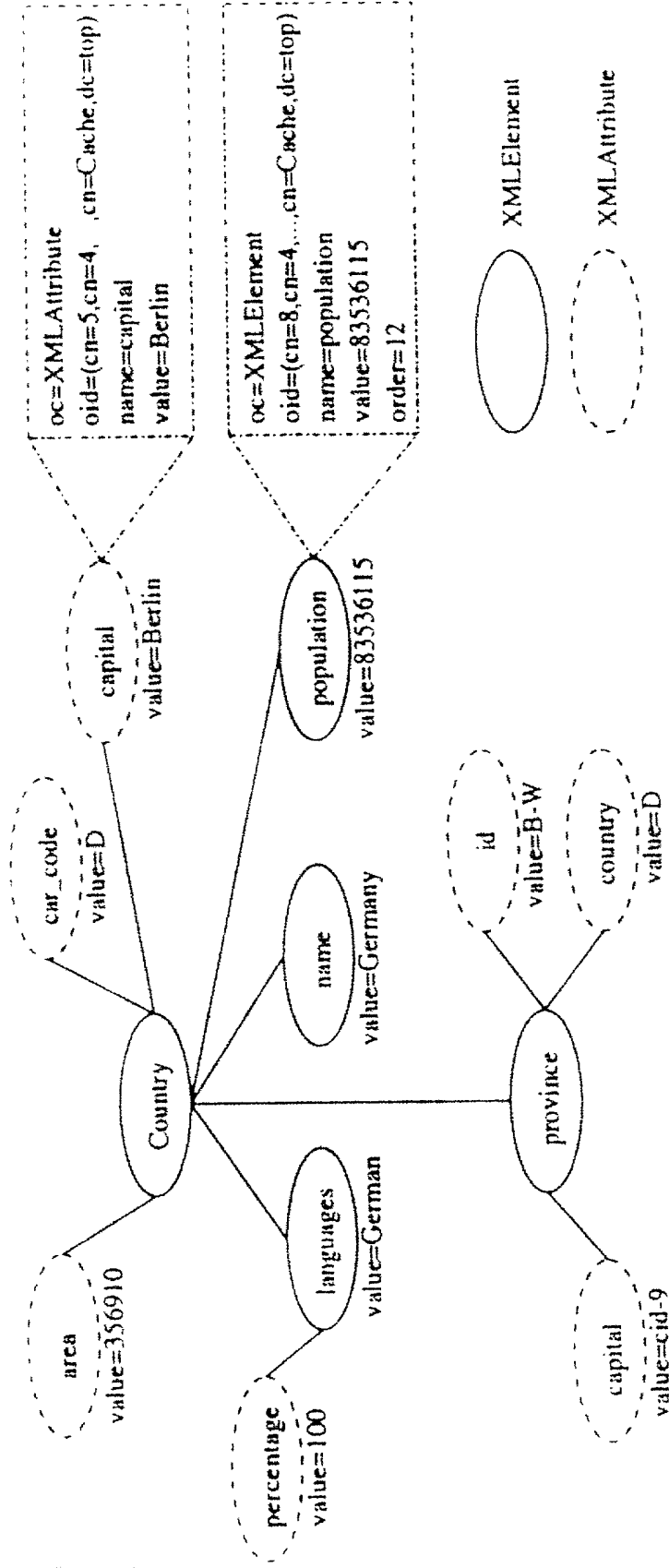


Fig. 6

<country car\_code="D" area="356910" capital="Berlin">  
 <name>Germany</name>  
 <population>83536115</population>  
 <languages percentage="100">German</languages>  
 <province id="B-W" capital="cid-9" country="D">  
 <name>Baden Wurttemberg</name>  
 <area>35742</area>  
 <population>10272069</population>  
 <city id="cid-9" is\_state\_cap="yes" country="D"  
 province="B-W">  
 <name>Stuttgart</name>  
 <longitude>9.1</longitude>  
 <latitude>48.7</latitude>  
 <population year="95">588482</population>  
 </city>  
 </province>  
</country>

*Fig. 7*

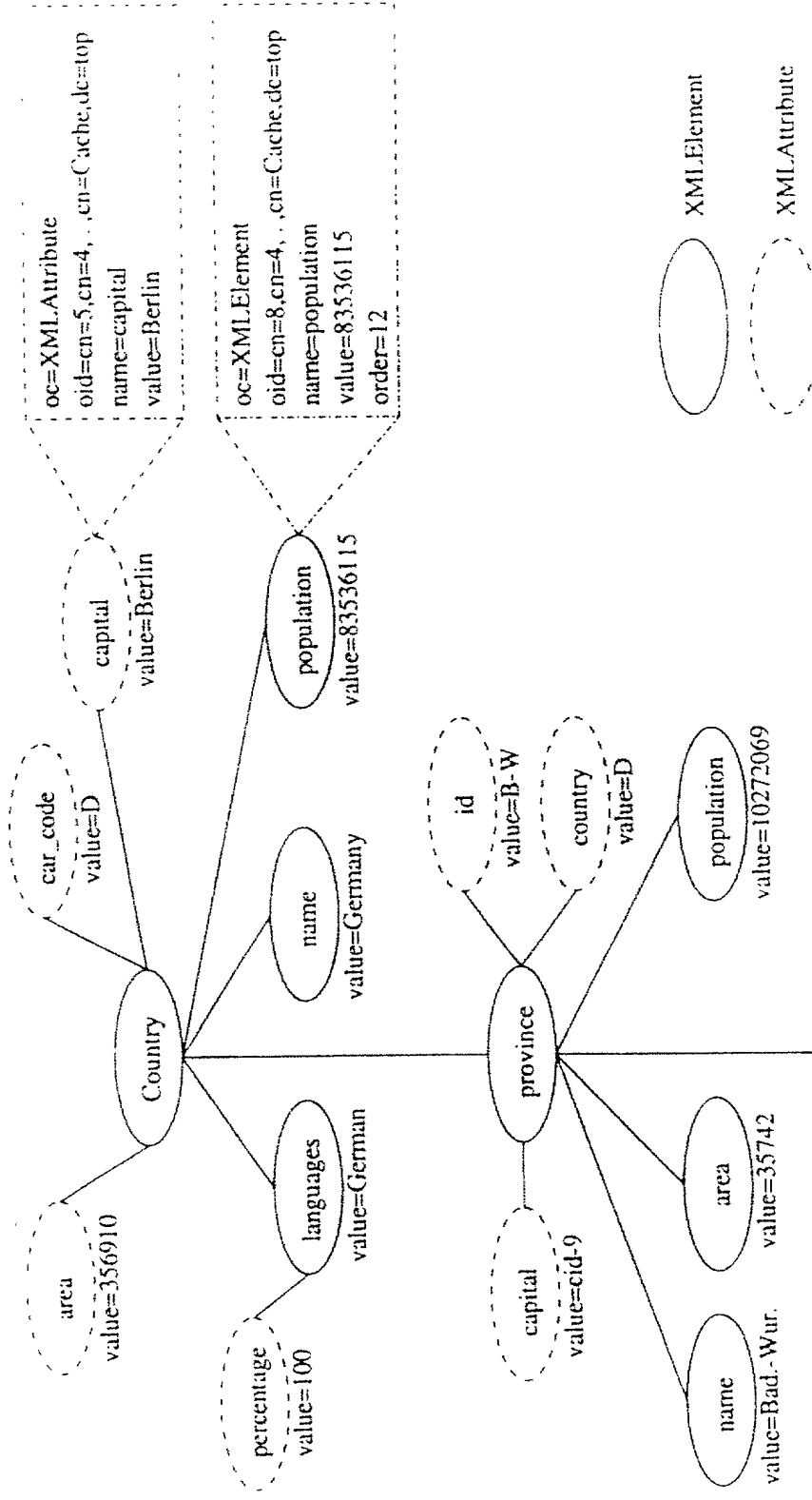
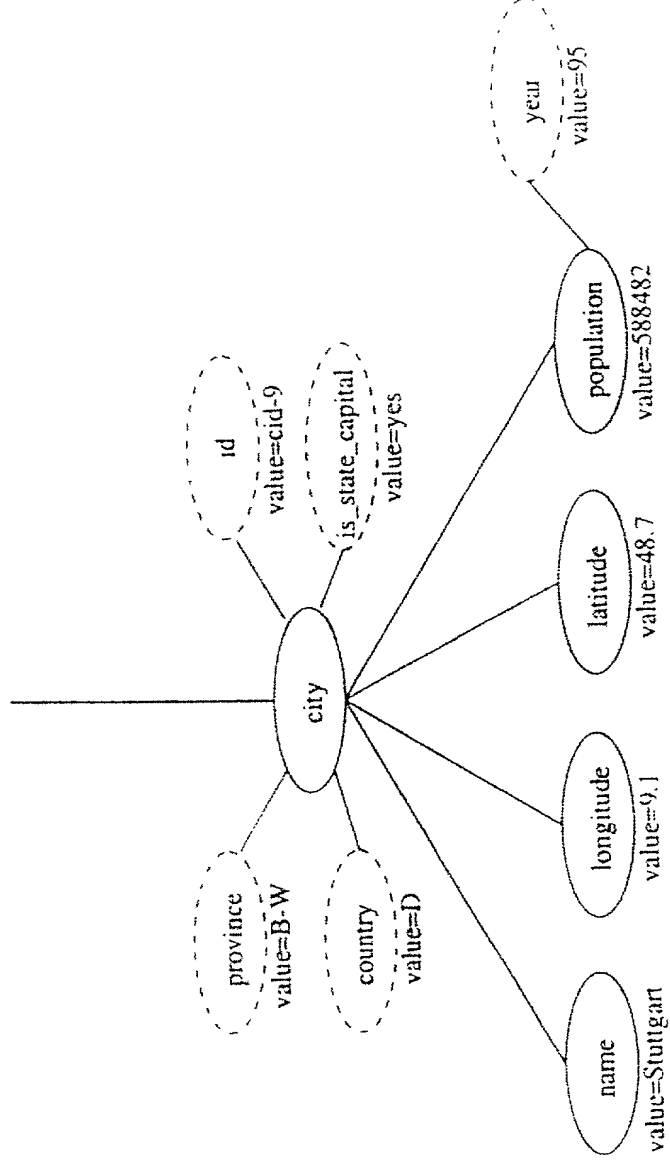


Fig. 8 (part one)



*Fig. 8 (part two)*

XMLQuery OBJECT-CLASS ::=

    SUBCLASS OF top

    MUST CONTAIN oc, hash, context, scope, xpathquery, result,

                    create\\_time, access\\_time, popularity

    TYPE oc OBJECT-CLASS

    TYPE hash STRING

    TYPE context DN

    TYPE scope STRING

    TYPE xpathquery STRING

    TYPE result DN

    TYPE create\_time STRING

    TYPE access\_time STRING

    TYPE popularity INTEGER

*Fig. 9*

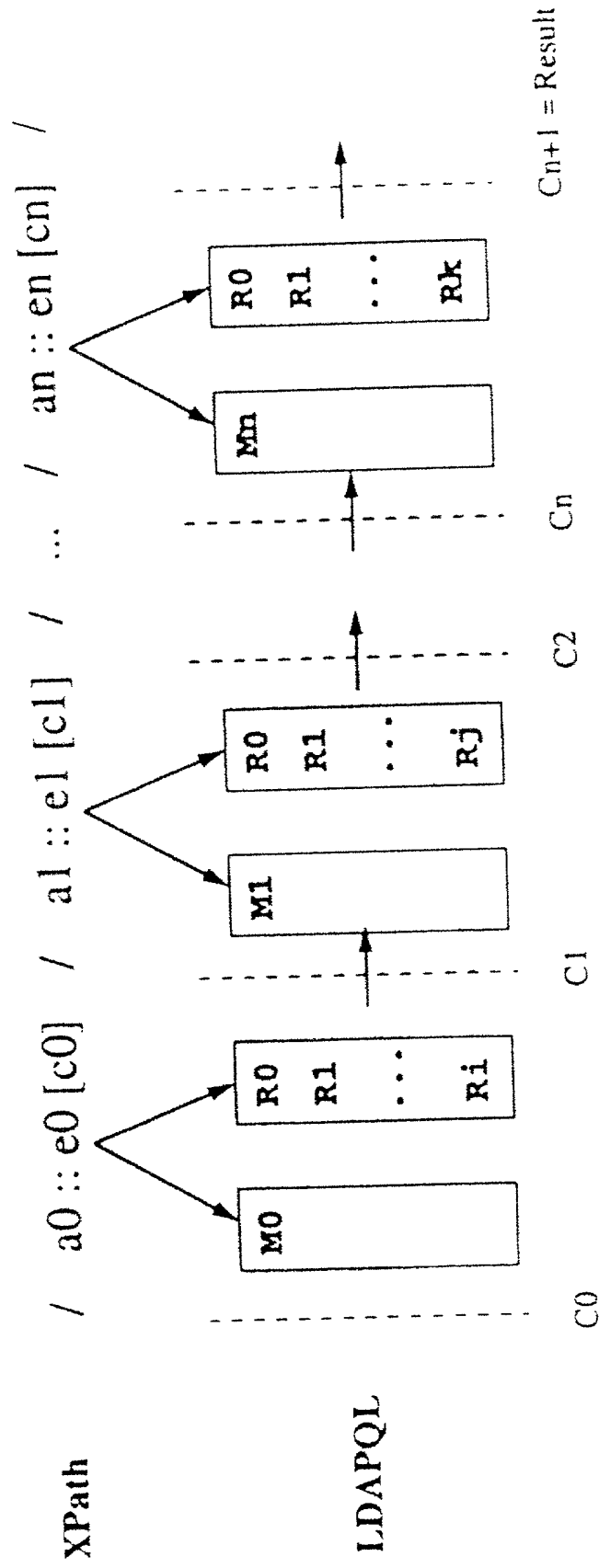


Fig. 10



Algorithm XPath2LDAPQL (  $Q_X$  )

Let  $Q_X$  be an XPath query

/\* Initialize  $C_0$  to the cache root \*/

$C_0 = \text{"cn=Cache,dc=top"}$

For each subquery  $q_i = (C_i, w_i, C_{i+1}) \in Q_X$

/\* Create a new XMLQuery node and initialize its  
attributes \*/

NewXMLQuery.context =  $C_i$

NewXMLQuery.xpathquery =  $w_i$

NewXMLQuery.hash = hash(  $w_i$  )

/\* For each node in the context, evaluate  $w_i$  on  
it \*/

for each  $n \in C_i$

$C_{i+1} = C_{i+1} \in \text{EVAL}(\text{PET}(n, w_i))$

NewXMLQuery.result =  $C_{i+1}$

***Fig. 11***

Algorithm EVAL (Q, S)

```

/* Q is an LDAPQL query (called main query) */
/* S = {Si} is a set of LDAPQL queries (subordinate)
*/
Result = LDAP( Q )
for each subquery Si ∈ S
    Result = Result ∩ LDAP( Si )
Return Result

```

Algorithm PET( n , w<sub>i</sub> )

```

/* n is a distinguished name and wi = ai::ei[ci] */
Let QHL be an LDAPQL query (called main query)
Let S = {Sj} be a set of LDAPQL queries (subordinate)

/* Translate ai into QHL = (bQHL, sQHL, fQHL, pQHL) */
(bQHL, sQHL, fQHL) = BaseScope( n , ai )
for each nodeName ∈ ei
    fQHL = fQHL ∩ (name = nodeName)
    pQHL = {}

/* Translate each predicate cpj into Sj =
(bSj, sSj, fSj, pSj) */
Let S = {}
for each cpj ∈ ci
    Let cpj be of the form termj opj valuej
    (bSj, sSj, fSj) = BaseScope(LDAP( QHL ), termj )
    for each (nodeName, nodeValue) ∈ ci
        fSj = fSj ∩ (&(name = nodeName) (value =
nodeValue))
        pSj = {}
    S = S ∪ Sj

Return ( QHL , S )

```

**Fig. 12**